

## TEN DIED SEASICK

Remarkable Mortality in Vanderland's Steerage.

## POOR FOLK OF HUNGARY.

Bodies Dropped Overboard of Nights to Avoid a Panic.

The Victims Were Ill, Fed, Ill Clad and Bleeding and the Stress of a Wild Winter Voyage Was Too Much—Could Not Stand and Responded Poorly to Stimulants—Two Doctors From the Cabin Assist the Ship's Surgeon and Agree That Seasickness Caused Death and That Sanitary Conditions in Vanderland's Steerage Were Good.

Ten immigrants died of seasickness coming over the rough winter seas aboard the Red Star liner Vanderland, in last night from Antwerp and Dover. The bodies of two, dead less than half a day, were brought to port. The others were weighted with lead and were dropped overboard at night, so that the other travellers would not be put into panic by the spectacle of wholesale burials.

Capt. B. C. Eloff said it was one of the most tumultuous trips in his experience. It was hard for him and his officers and the ship's surgeon, Dr. Waersgiers, to believe at first that the deaths were due to seasickness, and that the sanitary conditions in Vanderland's Steerage were good.

The lives of some of them might have been saved if they had been able to retain food, but their weakened condition prevented this. The ship's surgeon tried to revive them by hypodermic injections of strychnine and ether and by the counter-irritation of cupping. This treatment was successful in several cases where the vitality of the patients was fair, but those who succumbed were anemic. They were also poorly clothed and had had a seven hours ride in crowded cars before they boarded the ship at Antwerp. Some of them had been on liquor to prepare for the rigors of the trip, and these became sick on the first few hours after the Vanderland left port. The names and ages of those who died and the date of their deaths follow:

ABRAHAM WERKSTOCK, 16, Jan. 17.  
JOHANN FLANCKHOFF, 31, Jan. 20.  
MARK STOFFER, 46, Jan. 20.  
VICTOR DUTCHER, 20, Jan. 20.  
JAMES HOTTEN, 15, Jan. 22.  
JANOS KOVACH, 15, Jan. 22.  
LUDWIG NOVAK, 29, Jan. 22.  
LORENZ WERNER, 17, Jan. 23.  
GABRIEL MOHNAT, 27, Jan. 24.  
JANUS HENRIK, 35, Jan. 24.

A patient who seemed near death on Monday began to improve when the steamer ship ran into comparatively smooth seas, and was able to get up yesterday and walk about when the liner berthed. Hevel and Mohat died respectively at midday and at 8 A. M. yesterday. Their bodies were brought to port partly to enable Health officers to determine the nature of their illness. Dr. Day examined the bodies and decided that death was not due to contagious or infectious disease.

Dr. Ackermann and Simon said that the steerage of the Vanderland was in perfect sanitary condition, but that they did not wonder at unusual sickness among immigrants in quarters forward, as even the cabin passengers were seasick on the most turbulent day, Thursday, when there were hurricane squalls of snow and sleet and hail and the ship dipped deep into the heavy seas, sometimes smothering her forward decks. On this day nobody ventured out, even on the high and sheltered parts of the ship. There were forty patients in hospital, and nearly everybody in the steerage compartments forward was ill.

Francisco, Stephan and Dugovits, who died on Friday, were buried twenty-four hours later. A sister of one of them was told that she might attend the burial of her brother if she wanted to, but she was herself so ill that she did not care to leave her berth. All the burials were performed, the weather not permitting any ceremony.

Most of the dead were coming here to work as laborers. Capt. Eloff and Dr. Waersgiers said they had had personal knowledge of other deaths in the steerage due to continued seasickness, but never before had heard of so many persons succumbing to it on one ship. Before leaving the ship, Dr. Crook immediately telephoned Police Headquarters and then, armed with a stout curtain pole, searched the house.

At 5:30 o'clock, a man from the Sixty-eighth street station house appeared, and at 8 o'clock a headquarter's detective, Dr. Crook, was notified a man named Jackson, who had been in the house at the time of the attempted burglary, which soon drove off. He thinks that this may have been intended to impress the court that there was more in the pile than one man could carry.

ARRESTED BY VANDAMAN.  
The Governor Uses a Pistol and Makes an Accused Negro Murderer Surrender.  
JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 24.—Gov. Vandaman has appeared in a new role. Being on a train where the negro murderer of a negro woman was discovered, the Governor borrowed the conductor's pistol, went into the negro coach and, pointing the weapon at the negro's head, ordered him to throw up his hands. Arriving at Yazoo City, the negro was turned over to the Sheriff.

## TUCKER GUILTY OF MURDER.

Convicted in the First Degree for Killing Miss Page in Her Home.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Charles L. Tucker was found guilty to-night of murdering Miss Page at her home in Weston on March 31 last. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree at 10:09 P. M. after having considered the evidence since 1:55 o'clock this afternoon.

The verdict was a general surprise to the spectators. Nearly every one who heard the case looked for an acquittal or a disagreement at the worst, because the prosecution failed to show a motive for the crime or place Tucker nearer the Page house than Cutter's corner.

The defence, although admitting that Tucker was near Miss Page's house at the time of the murder, endeavored to show that he did not have time to cover the distance from his home to the Page house, commit the crime and get back by way of the railroad before 1 o'clock.

What undoubtedly counted strongly against Tucker was the admitted fact that he had endeavored to destroy a hunting knife, the blade, broken in three places, having been found in his overcoat. The Canadian girl, identified by the servant girl, Amy Roberts, as one owned by the murdered woman, and also found in Tucker's overcoat, probably had some influence upon the minds of the jurors, although the defence showed that Tucker had owned a pin similar in many respects to this stick pin.

When the verdict was announced Tucker collapsed. He dropped his head on the rail before him and sobbed aloud.

## TO DISOLVE PEABODY TRUST.

Board Decides That Its Work Has Been Carried Out—Roosevelt Attends.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Roosevelt attended the meeting of the board of trustees of the Peabody School this afternoon, with the Chief Justice of the United States, both of whom are ex-officio members of the board.

The meeting was highly important on account of the proposition to dissolve the Peabody Trust. This matter occupied a large part of the time of the meeting, causing a good deal of discussion. It was announced that the trustees decided to dissolve the trust, inasmuch as the active work for which the trustees were appointed had been carried out. There was some opposition to this action, but the motion was carried by a vote of 11 to 2. President Roosevelt voted with the majority.

The trustees also voted to appropriate \$100,000 from the fund for the George Peabody School for Teachers at Nashville.

For the year ended Oct. 1, 1904, there was distributed from the fund \$30,000 among normal schools and teachers' institutes. The Peabody Fund was established in 1867 and augmented in 1890, and amounted to \$3,500,000.

## DRIVEN OUT OF TOWN.

Colored Man Warned He Must Not Pay Attention to a White Girl.

FREEPORT, L. I., Jan. 23.—Benjamin Jackson, a young mulatto coachman, whose reputation is good, is recovering from a rather severe beating he received a few nights ago at the hands of a band of about forty white men. He was warned to get out of town and he went away that night, but came back after daylight the next day and has been here since. He declares that not only will he remain, but that if interfered with again he will be prepared to protect himself. He also says he will seek to have the men he blames for assaulting him punished.

It is reported that he did what he was accused of. It appears that some one circulated a report that he was paying attention to a young white girl whose family is rather prominent in this section, and that he had been seen in the company of the girl. A few nights ago a group of white men attacked the young man determined to "teach him a lesson." So they set men to watch him. On the night of the attack he is alleged to have passed the house where the girl lives and it is asserted he whistled. This was reported to the gang and it was considered sufficient enough of the previous stories. The same night Jackson was caught alone on Ocean avenue. He was surrounded by the members of the party and beaten on their heads. He was not further to press his attentions upon the girl or any other white girl, and that he must leave town by two o'clock, one from each side. When he tried to get up he was allowed to reach his feet, only to be knocked down by two more blows. He says this was repeated until he was unable to rise.

When he was able to move, he says, he got help and took a trolley car out of town, but that he was back by 7 the next morning. He has been so sore since that it was painful to move, but he is now pretty well recovered.

## BRIC-A-BRAC BURGLAR FOILED.

Fine Vase Fell With a Crash and Woke Up Dr. Crook's Daughter.

An attempt at burglary on the upper West Side, which was foiled, came to light yesterday. It occurred a week, came to light yesterday. It occurred a week, came to light yesterday. It occurred a week, came to light yesterday.

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## THREATEN THE INTERBOROUGH

RAILWAY UNIONS PRESENT A FEW NEW DEMANDS.

One Is That a Motorman Shall Be Hounded for His First Collision—Reinstatement of Two Such Demanded—New Time Schedule With More Rests Asked.

A committee of twelve, representing all the organizations of the motormen, guards and station men, who say that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is not living up to its demands on them, and are presenting a few new demands to the company, were in conference for five hours yesterday afternoon with Vice-President Bryan and General Manager Hedley of the Interborough. As to the result there were two versions. Mr. Bryan's was "all harmony, but we'll have another conference." The other version was that the committee said they had gained nothing and the situation was "very serious." The committee consisted of four members each from the Amalgamated Street Railroad Employees, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

They demanded the reinstatement of Pound, the subway motorman whose train ran into the train about two weeks ago, the motorman whose train caused the collision on the Ninth avenue elevated, and several other discharged men; the extension of the block signal system to the local tracks in the subway and the changing of a new time schedule which they say makes them work longer than is specified in their agreement with the company. There are other demands, but these are the chief.

The first report from yesterday's conference came from Mr. Bryan's son in this form:

"Mr. Bryan says there is no trouble. A few minor matters are being arranged and everything is amicably settled. There will be nothing to give out."

Angry voices from the conference room marred the effect of this announcement. Just before 5 o'clock the reporters were called inside. While they were being told that Mr. Bryan would have no statement to make, Mr. Bryan was going out by another door. He was caught at the elevator, and said that everything had been "practically settled" in amicable fashion. Then General Manager Hedley was interviewed.

"This meeting," said Mr. Hedley, "was a very commonplace affair. We were talking over matters of adjustment as to how to do many a time with \$500 men employed on the Interborough system. This conference was in reference to all matters connected with the employees, from the colored porter up to the motorman and covered both the elevated roads and the subway. The only lack of harmony was that nothing was settled, but we will have another conference this week. Nothing of vital importance is before us."

"That was a sweet game of talk Mr. Hedley gave you," observed William C. Jenck, president of the Motormen's local union, a minute later. "I tell you matters are more serious than you could gather from what he says. There will be no settlement on Thursday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then we will see what will happen."

Jenck would not specify grievances. They were "very numerous," he said. Asked if the men would insist on the reinstatement of Pound, he replied:

"You can be sure we'll do all in our power to get him back—and others. We will stand by our members. The company says it was Pound's negligence that caused the North street accident. Take a run up the subway, and you'll see how easy it is for a man to see round a corner, especially when the block signals are only at obscure places."

Another committee man said: "All the men on the subway are now organized, as well as the men on the elevated. A strike will be the last resort, but if it comes it will take in the elevated roads as well as the subway. We came to no conclusion on any point at the conference, and we will see what Thursday will do."

"If the demands we have made to-day are not agreed to, we will act at once. Mr. Bryan was made to understand that we were determined to secure what we want to him. There is to be no drawback or compromise on our part. Our position is positively unalterable. I have in my possession a letter from the grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers instructing the executive committee of our organization to make the Interborough company live up to its agreement with us."

"The temper of the men is such that they will act first and then send to their national officers word of what they have done. You may say that the matter is up to the Interborough. They have it in their power to avoid the possibility of any radical action on the part of their employees by assuring us of their intention to maintain the written agreement."

The demands were informally talked over by the leaders. They will be put in schedule form and submitted to the company to-morrow.

As revised, the demands include the putting back to work immediately of Motorman J. Pounds, whose subway train was in collision on Jan. 11; J. Cruise, another motorman, and a trackman who were dismissed. The demands say that it is the unanimous opinion of the men that no man should be dismissed for the first offence.

Other demands are that all agreements, both written and verbal, must be observed by the company. If men employed in the subway fail to pass the proper examination, employees of the elevated road who want these places shall have preference over outsiders. The right of seniority must be observed, both in the subway and on the elevated. The men must also be allowed fifteen minutes rest at the end of each trip, which means ninety minutes a day.

## BALTIC FLEET IN BATTLE?

Russian Report That Japanese Fleet Was Met and Defeated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Agency Russe has a despatch from St. Petersburg saying it is rumored in naval circles that a fight has taken place in the Indian Ocean between the Russian Baltic fleet and a Japanese fleet. According to the rumor the Japanese lost a battleship and two cruisers. The Agency Russe is subsidized for Russian purposes and is most unreliable.

## DENIAL FROM WOODRUFF.

Says He's Not Deserted Platt and Gone Over to Odell.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 24.—Upon his return home from New York to-night former Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff denied emphatically an Albany despatch to the effect that he has deserted Senator Platt or that he has joined forces with ex-Governor B. B. Odell, with the promise that he is to be the gubernatorial nominee in 1906.

"I have not seen Mr. Odell since the meetings when it was decided that Senator Dewey should be renominated," said Mr. Woodruff, "and I have not had any political conversation with him since that time. Somebody has started that with the idea of drawing out a statement from me. It is perfectly absurd to talk about a nomination that is two years off."

Mr. Woodruff was asked if his present relations with Senator Platt are as amicable as they always were, and he replied:

"I will say no more one way or the other except what I have already stated."

## NO TRUST GOODS IN ARKANSAS.

The King Bill Makes It Illegal to Sell Them—Business Suffers Already.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 24.—The King-Davis anti-trust bill is now a law in Arkansas, and the State now occupies the unique position of being the only State in the Union with a law so drastic that no trust goods can be sold in the State and no insurance company can do business within its borders if it is a member of any trust, combination or organization anywhere on earth to have no statement to make.

One of the first effects of the passage of the act is the announcement by E. J. Bodman, secretary of the Little Rock Furniture Manufacturing Company, that the company will abandon the project for the rebuilding of its plant in this city recently destroyed by fire. The company had a payroll of about \$1,000 a week, and this is lost to the city.

## SAV'S MOTHER STABBED HIM.

Boy in Bad Way From Hemorrhage; Woman, Acting Wildly, Arrested.

FOURTEEN-year-old Clifford Nichols is in the Harlem Hospital suffering from a stab wound in the left side, and his mother, Mrs. Catherine Nichols of 35 East 130th street, is locked up in the city prison on a charge of stabbing him. The woman is a dressmaker and lives in a furnished room with her boy.

The woman went to the janitress yesterday afternoon and said that her boy had cut himself with a piece of glass and that he was bleeding and would die. She needed attention, an ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital, and the doctor found the boy in a serious condition. His mother was acting in a wild sort of manner, and when the surgeon said that the boy had been stabbed detectives who had been sent to the house arrested her.

She could give no account of how the boy had been stabbed, and said the first she knew of his condition was when he came home at noon from school. Detectives Conway and Kramer went to the hospital and after much coaxing the boy told them that his mother had stabbed him with a potato knife. He would not say why.

## CRISIS ON THE NEW HAVEN.

Firemen Summon Their Grand Master to Settle a Grievance.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Grand Master J. J. Shanahan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been called by the members of the grievance committee of that order on the New Haven Railroad together with two vice-grand masters, to look into a deadlock which has been arrived at between the company and its firemen.

The questions involved are ones of principle, as regarded by the firemen, not unlike those which cropped out in the recent threatened trouble with the Pennsylvania trainmen. These questions the grievance committee of the firemen and the road's officials have been unable to settle. The matters concern in part the manning and handling of engines, and in part the payment of fuel money which the company purposes to change.

## \$15,000,000 PORK BILL.

House to Appropriates \$20,000,000 Cash and Authorize \$25,000,000 More.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Chairman Burton expects to report the River and Harbor bill to the House to-morrow. It will carry cash appropriations amounting to about \$20,000,000 and authorizations amounting to about \$25,000,000 more. There has been a river and harbor bill since 1902, and the pressure on the committee has been terrific.

The bill authorizes no new projects. Chairman Burton opposed them at the outbreak of the recent revolt, and he remained unshaken although at times he has had to fight entire State delegations. The disappointed members of the bill with pet projects. If this is done Chairman Burton says he will continue his fight in conference even to the death of the bill.

## ALDERMEN WANT TRANSFERS.

"Respectful Request" to Interborough Becomes a Demand by Majority Vote.

Aldermen Grichenhagen at yesterday's meeting of the board presented a resolution "respectfully requesting" the Interborough company to issue transfers between the subway and elevated railroad systems at Sixty-sixth street and Broadway.

Sending a resolution demanding the transfers. Although it was pointed out to them that the board had no power to enforce the demand, a majority of the board insisted on sending the resolution to the committee on railroads with directions to hold a public hearing on it.

## REVOLT GROWS, MORE KILLED.

Troops Fire on Workmen Who Again Try to Reach the Czar.

## GAPON SAYS DEATH TO HIM.

Revolutionary Demonstrations.

Gen. Trepoft, Now in Charge of the Capital, Is Making Arrests—Father Gapon Is Still at Liberty—Rumor That Czar Has Decided to Receive a Delegation of Strikers Not Confirmed—Conflicting Reports of His Whereabouts—Probably Remains at Tsarskoe-Selo—Revolutionary Parade in Russian Poland, and in Conflict With the Troops Many Die—Military Reserve Join the Mob.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—Force still holds the rebellious nation in check, particularly in this city. The situation cannot change in this respect so long as the Government is able to control the troops.

The useless resistance was repeated to-day by several thousand workmen fifteen miles away. It is not yet known how many lives were offered up in this hopeless sacrifice.

It is a pitiful feature of this last tragedy that the victims are those who still retained faith in the fugitive Czar and again sought to reach him to tell the story of their miseries. Those who abandoned all allegiance and remained behind to devise means of vengeance are plotting in secrecy.

It was reported from a semi-official source this afternoon that the Czar had done the right thing too late in consenting to receive a delegation. This statement is not confirmed at the present writing. It makes little difference now whether it is true or false, for he will never regain the personal loyalty of his subjects, which is the only safe foundation of the throne.

No news from other parts of the empire is allowed to reach the public, but the Ministry of the Interior has received many despatches from Moscow, Sevastopol, Odessa and Kiev. All tell of serious uprisings, and in some cases of the refusal of the troops to oppose the populace.

It is the latter feature that is causing the authorities alarm. Disaffection among the St. Petersburg garrison is too slight, so far as is known, to cause anxiety.

## FATHER GAPON CRIES THE Czar.

Father Gapon is at liberty, but is in hiding. Inactive he is not. No fewer than three letters of his have been circulated at secret meetings. The following is an exact translation of his epistle to the Russian Army:

"Against the soldiers and officers who are slaying their innocent brothers, together with their wives and children, and against all oppressors of the people I utter my pastoral curse. Upon the soldiers who have the hat to win liberty I invoke a blessing, and from the military oath of allegiance which they took to the traitorous Czar, at whose behest the blood of innocent people was shed, I do hereby absolve them."

A letter addressed to operatives says: "BROTHERS AND WORKMEN: Innocent blood of the people has been spilled. We harbor within us sentiments of bitterness and vengeance against the bestial Czar and the jackals his Ministers, and believe me, the day is very near when a host of workmen will rise up more menacing, more conscious and like one man will strike for their own freedom and the freedom of all Russia."

"Weep not for the slain heroes. Be comforted. Beaten we have been, but not conquered. Let us tear up all portraits of the bloodthirsty Czar and say to him, Be thou accursed, with all thy most reptile blood."

GEORGE GAPON, "Priest."

The most vehement of the three letters in part is as follows:

"Brothers and workmen, whose chalice has been filled with blood: 'We intended to go peacefully to the Czar with a petition on Jan. 22. Of this our intention we informed his Majesty's Ministers beforehand, requesting them to withdraw the troops and not to hinder us from approaching our monarch. To the Emperor himself I forwarded a letter on Jan. 19 requesting him to come forth to his people with grateful heart and courageous soul. At the price of our own lives we guaranteed him inviolability of his person.'

"And what came of it? Innocent blood was none the less shed. The miscreant Czar and his malicious officials, who are robbers of the treasury and plunderers of the Russian nation, deliberately resolved to beat and massacre our unarmed brothers, their wives and children. The bullets of the Emperor's troops, which at Narva street killed workmen who were leaving the Emperor's portraits, pierced

those portraits and killed our faith in the Czar."

"But we shall wreak vengeance, brothers, on the Czar, accursed by his people, on all his imperial reptilian blood, on his Ministers and on all pillars of the ill-starred Russian land. Death to them all!"

"I call upon all who are seriously desirous of helping the hard working Russian people to live and breathe freely to come forward and assist when and how they can. I call upon all thinking men, upon students, upon revolutionary organizations, the Social Democrats and Social Revolutionists to lend a hand. He who is not with the people is against the people."

A remarkable manifesto has been issued signed by 250 litterateurs and other educated liberals belonging to what is known as the Prave Circle, which furnished the deputation which visited Ministers de Witte and Mirsky. The manifesto, after denouncing the workmen and condemning Sunday's shooting, concludes:

"The public should understand that the Government has declared war on the entire Russian people. There is no further doubt on this point. The Government which is unable to hold intercourse with the people except with the assistance of salaried rifles is self-condemned. We summon all the vital energies of Russian society to the assistance of the workmen, who began the struggle for the common cause of the whole people. Let shame overwhelm the names of those who in these days of great and fateful struggle oppose the people and join the ranks of their hangmen."

MARCHERS FIRED ON, MORE KILLED.

The military authorities report that from twenty to thirty thousand persons started from Kolpino at daybreak, marching in the direction of Tsarskoe-Selo with a petition to the Czar. The commander of the garrison at Tsarskoe-Selo sent a regiment of infantry and half a field battery to meet them.

At a place five versts from Kolpino the troops met the procession and fired on the workmen. The latter made a feeble resistance and were finally compelled to retreat, pursued by the soldiers.

Order was restored at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The number killed and wounded is uncertain, but it is said to have been considerable.

Another report of the attempted march to Tsarskoe-Selo states that most of the armed workmen at Kolpino were opposed to making any attempt to present the petition to the Czar, and refused to take part in the march, believing that the time for petitioning his Majesty has passed. They remained in the town.

During last night seven vasts (over five miles) of the railway between St. Petersburg and Tsarskoe-Selo was torn up, causing a suspension of the service this morning. The destruction is attributed to strikers.

## GEN. TREPOFF IN CHARGE OF THE CAPITAL.

Today's developments intensify the situation, and the Government has decided upon unflinching measures for the suppression of the revolutionary movement.

Gen. Trepoft, until lately Chief of Police at Moscow, a man upon whose life some half dozen attempts have been made, was today appointed Prefect of St. Petersburg in place of Gen. Foulon, who goes to Warsaw to be Military Governor there.

Gen. Trepoft was installed in the Winter Palace this afternoon with full power to use whatever means he saw fit for the restoration of order. He immediately summoned the district chiefs of police and asked them to act with energy. He then summoned the commanders of the military positions around the city and received their reports.

The new Prefect will to-morrow issue a proclamation declaring that men who wish to work will be protected and that persons who interfere with them will be arrested and deported to their native villages or wards. All excesses will be punished with the utmost severity.

The appointment of the brutal Trepoft added fresh bitterness to the anger of the residents. The population is exasperated that this provincial policeman is established at the Winter Palace as the city's dictator. He was closeted with Minister Kokovtsov this evening, considering plans for reopening the Government factories.

Prince Mirsky, Minister of the Interior, is overwhelmed by the events of Sunday and the news from the provinces. He is virtually wringing his hands in despair. He will receive the editors of the St. Petersburg papers to-morrow, but apparently he is unable to exercise authority.

The butcher Vladimir and his son, Grand Duke Boris, went to Tsarskoe-Selo this afternoon. They did not dare to show themselves in public.

It is upon Grand Duke Vladimir that the vengeance of this outraged city will fall at the first opportunity. He is directly responsible for Sunday's massacre, and there are hundreds who will be glad to do him to death at the expense of their own lives.

Officers of Gen. Trepoft's staff declare that the Emperor is determined to receive communications from nobody except his officers. He will not return to the capital until order has been restored.

The most conflicting rumors follow each other regarding the whereabouts of the Czar. It was persistently reported that he had sailed or was soon to sail with his family for Copenhagen. This would mean nothing less than abdication. It may be safely asserted that the Czar remains at Tsarskoe-Selo.

Gen. Trepoft has placed the electric

light station in charge of the fire brigade, which ran it to-night.

There is no abatement of the popular anxiety. Nobody is reassured by the temporary lull, and many men are sending their wives and children to Helsinki, Finland, and to other places of safety.

The presidents and managers of factories owned by foreigners outside of the city are removing their families.

ARRESTS MADE.  
M. Hessen, editor of the *Proce*, was arrested to-day. The police have closed the Workmen's Club.

The police also put under arrest last night Prof. Kareff, two well known writers, Peshechonoff and Annenski, and Town Councillors Kedrin and Schmitnikoff.

Students have been particularly warned by the police to remain at their homes. All the theatres are closed except the Imperial and the Mariinski. Nothing is definitely known of the situation in the distant suburbs.

The *Official Messenger*, the mouthpiece of the Government, says that the troops killed 96 persons and wounded 333 on Sunday. The official report of the events of Monday is as follows:

"During the day of Jan. 23 there was no collision between riotous crowds and the troops. The detachments of soldiers did not need to use their arms, the crowds dispersing on the appearance of the troops. An attempt was made to attack the Gostinivov Market, but it was repulsed. The workmen in the electric station joined the strikers during the day."

"In the evening groups of men, taking advantage of the darkness, began to break the windows of shops in different streets, but order was everywhere quickly restored. No one was killed or wounded on Jan. 23."

A number of government printers resumed work this morning.

THE SUN correspondent learns that the wages of the workmen in the Russian Government foundries are: Married men, 125 kopeks a day; unmarried men, 25 kopeks. A kopek is half a cent.

STRIKES AND RIOTING ELSEWHERE.

News reaches here that the workmen of Vilna have struck. No violence has yet been reported from there.

[Vilna is a city of 150,000 inhabitants, the capital of the province of the same name. It is situated near the borders of Poland and Prussia, 400 miles south of St. Petersburg. It is an important trade center, but has not a large number of factories.]